

fields and waste places. Along with it, however, I soon began to notice a coarser, more bristly plant of the same genus, which I at first took for the native *C. barbiger* Leiberg. But this species, a lower and stouter plant, seems to be confined to the sage-brush plains of Eastern Oregon, while our plant had every appearance of being an immigrant. During the first season I saw but a few specimens; but each year has added to the number, until it is now almost as frequent as *C. capillaris*, with which it is associated in great abundance in waste places, fields, roadsides and river-banks throughout the entire region adjacent to Salem. Professor C. V. Piper, to whom I pointed it out in 1918, informed me that it was *C. setosa* Haller f., a native of that apparent paradise of weeds, the Mediterranean region, and that I would not be able to find a description of it in any American work. The fact that it has not found mention in any Western manual shows that it must be of comparatively recent introduction and restricted range; but a stranger in Western Oregon would infallibly conclude that it deserved to be enrolled among our most thoroughly established weeds. It would be interesting to know to what extent it has been observed by Eastern collectors. As far as *C. biennis* is concerned, my experience here has been identical with Mr. Long's. I have never seen the plant, or anything like it. Macoun's material from Vancouver Island is probably the basis for Henry's inclusion of the species in his recent *Flora of Southern British Columbia*, 329 (1915); but Mr. Long has shown Macoun's plant to be *C. nicaeensis*, and the existence of true *C. biennis* in the Northwest seems still to lack confirmation. Apparently no native species of the genus have found their way into the Willamette Valley, although *C. occidentalis* Nutt. and *C. monticola* Cov. both occur in the southwestern portion of the State.—J. C. NELSON, Salem, Oregon.

A FURTHER NOTE ON *CREPIS BIENNIS*.—In a recent article on the American occurrence of *Crepis biennis*¹ it was shown that most of the records for the species were based upon misidentifications, and that only three authentic specimens were found in the large collections of the Gray Herbarium, the New York Botanical Garden, the National Herbarium, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Philadelphia Academy. The only data on the occurrence and persistence

¹ Long, RHODORA, xxi. 209 (1919).

of the species at these stations consisted of the notation, "a casual" on one label. It was indicated, however, that the plant is probably not of a vigorously weedy nature and never became established in America—appearing to be distinctly a waif and not worthy of its general recognition in American manuals.

It is gratifying to be able to add a bit of definite evidence upon an occurrence of the species recently brought to light in the herbarium of Dr. H. B. Meredith. For many years Dr. Meredith was head of the State Hospital at Danville, Pennsylvania. His hobby has long been botany, and although probably enjoying most the collecting of the less familiar plants of more remote regions, he found a very fertile and fascinating field for observation and collection, during leisure moments, in the extensive lawns about the hospital. Here there appeared from time to time, after the seeding of the lawn, weeds of numerous kinds, some of more than usual interest. In this habitat *Ajuga genevensis*, for example, has become established. Most of the species noted, however, followed the more usual course of strange weeds in lawn-grass and failed to appear the second season, or at best lasted but a year or two.

On learning of my interest in these weeds, Dr. Meredith sorted out from his collection a number of them for my examination, and under "*Sonchus arvensis*" we found a good specimen of *Crepis biennis*. The label data reads: "State Hospital lawn, Danville, Penna., June 6, 1889. Probably from imported grass-seed." Dr. Meredith distinctly recalls the plant and assures me that it did not appear on the lawn a second year.

Through the generosity of the collector the specimen has been deposited in the Herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy.—BAYARD LONG, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

THE SUPPOSED GENERIC CHARACTER OF NAUMBURGIA.—Some botanists maintain *Lysimachia thyrsiflora* as a genus *Naumburgia*, distinguishing it from *Lysimachia* by the small, tooth-like staminodia in the sinuses of the corolla. On one of the specimens of *Lysimachia thyrsiflora* in the Gray Herbarium, however, is a note by the collector—"teeth in sinuses of corolla abortive."

At the suggestion of Professor M. L. Fernald, a number of dissections were made from both American and foreign material. It was found that the American specimens were consistently characterized